

L 12949-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044641

3

Temperature dependence of  $\rho$  and the Hall constant was shown to be exponential for all samples but one, which was weakly compensated. The plots show a high impurity concentration in the SiC samples and an appearance of negative magnetoresistance at low temperatures. The magnetic field intensity dependence of the negative magnetoresistance in all samples but one was the same as in germanium or silver-manganese alloys. A pronounced dependence of the negative magnetoresistance on the angle between the vector directions of current density and magnetic induction does not agree with the theory of interaction between the electrons of the impurity band and the spin moments. Orig. art. has 2 tables and 7 figures.

ASSOCIATIONS: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ATD PRESS: 3097

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 88, MT

NO REF Sov: 001

OTHER: 006

Card 1/2

L 9572-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EMP(t)/EMP(b) IJP(c) JD  
ACC NR: AP5027440 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/011/3437/3439

AUTHOR: Mirzabayev, M.; Tuchkevich, V. M.; Shmartsev, Yu. V. 49

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad (Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AN SSSR) B

TITLE: Piezomagnetoresistance in n-germanium

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 11, 1965, 3437-3439

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, piezomagnetic effect, magnetoresistance 21, 44, 55

ABSTRACT: Magnetoresistance is studied as a function of compressive mechanical stress up to  $8 \cdot 10^8$  dynes $\cdot$ cm $^{-2}$  in an antimony-doped specimen of germanium with an electron concentration of  $1.74 \cdot 10^{17}$  cm $^{-3}$ . Curves are given showing the effect of compressive mechanical stress on magnetoresistance and the effect of a magnetic field on piezoresistance. It was found that magnetoresistance increases with mechanical stress up to  $2.5 \cdot 10^8$  dynes $\cdot$ cm $^{-2}$  and becomes negative at higher stresses, approaching saturation as the magnetic field strength is increased. A transition to negative magnetoresistance takes place in the specimen at compressive stresses greater than  $5 \cdot 10^8$  dynes $\cdot$ cm $^{-2}$ . Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBN DATE: 10Jun65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 005

*lech*  
*cont 1/1*

L 3911-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD  
ACCESSION NR: AP5018743

UR/0020/65/163/002/0338/0339

29

B

AUTHOR: Mirzabayev, M.; Tuchkevich, V. M.; Shmartsev, Yu. V.

TITLE: Negative magnetoresistance in n-type silicon

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 163, no. 2, 1965, 338-339

TOPIC TAGS: silicon, semiconductor carrier, magnetoresistance

ABSTRACT: In view of the scanty amount of published data on the subject, the authors measured the magnetoresistance of n-type silicon by a standard dc potentiometer method, in magnetic fields up to 16.5 kG. The measurements accurate to +0.01%, were made on samples of doubly-cruciform shape at temperatures 4.2 and 1.70K. Typical plots of the negative magnetoresistance against the electron density are shown in Fig. 1 of the enclosure. The higher values of magnetoresistance observed by H. Roth et al. (Phys. Rev. Lett. v. 11, 328, 1963) are attributed to the presence of uniaxial tension in their sample. This report was presented by V. P. Konstantinov. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR (Physicochemical Institute AN SSSR)

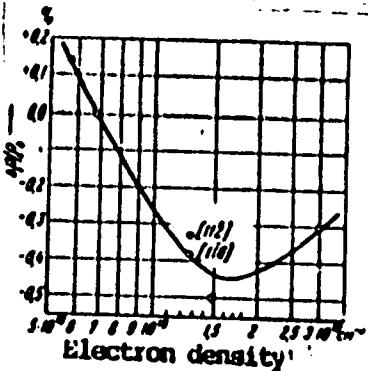
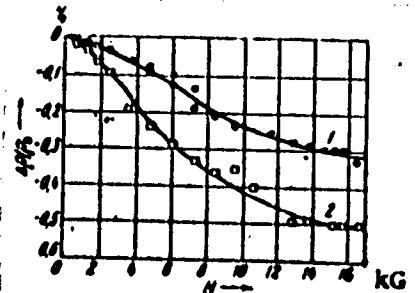
Card 1/3

L 3911-66  
ACCESSION NR: AP5018743

SUBMITTED: 12Dec64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: 88  
NR REF Sov: 000 OTHER: 002

Card 2/3

L 3911-66  
ACCESSION NR: AP5018743



ENCLOSURE: 01

Fig. 1. Dependence of the negative magnetoresistance of n-type silicon on the magnetic field intensity (left) and on the carrier density (right).

Card 3/3

MIRZABAEV, V.

Negative magnetoresistivity in hexagonal, n-type silicon carbide.  
V. Mirzabayev, V. M. Tuchkevich, Yu. V. Shmartsev (10 minutes).

Structure and electrical properties of the system CdSe-HgSe.  
M. V. Kot, V. A. Mshenskiy.

Structure and electrical properties of the system HgTe-ZnTe.  
S. A. Danilyuk, M. V. Kot.

Structure and electrical properties of the system ZnSe-HgSe.  
M. V. Kot, A. V. Simashkevich.

Report presented at the 3rd National Conference on Semiconductors and Alloys,  
Kisinev, 17-21 Sept 1963

L 4434-65 EWD(j)/EWD(r)/EWT(l)/FS(v)-3/EWD(a)/EWD(s)-2/EWD(c) Pa-5 DD  
ACCESSION NR: AP5009192 8/0219/65/059/003/0034/0036

AUTHOR: Mirzabayeva, L. A., Alifanov, V. N.

TITLE: Respiratory arrhythmia in man under hypoxic conditions

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 59,  
no. 3, 1965, 34-36

TOPIC TAGS: man, hypoxia, heart, respiration, respiratory  
arrhythmia, vagus nerve, tachycardia

ABSTRACT: In experiments on 20 healthy males ages 18-25 yrs  
hypoxia was induced by simulating an altitude of 5,000 m. in a press-  
ure chamber for 30 min or by breathing a gas mixture of 11% oxygen  
and 89% nitrogen under normal atmospheric conditions for 30 min.  
Electrocardiograms were recorded by a cardiocyclograph from the  
second standard lead. The mean number of heart contractions per min,  
respiratory rate per min, and coefficient of respiratory arrhythmia  
were used as indices. In hypoxia induced by a simulated altitude of  
5,000 m., respiratory arrhythmia decreased uniformly or completely  
disappeared in the presence of intensive tachycardia. Similar

Card 1/2

L 44304-65

ACCESSION NR: AF5009192

results were found for hypoxia induced by breathing a hypoxic gas mixture. Literature data on dogs under hypoxic conditions show that the tone of the sympathetic system is reduced and the effect of the vagus nerve is increased. However, man responds to hypoxic conditions by a decrease in vagus nerve tone. The latter is confirmed by the fact that in changing to oxygen respiration, respiratory arrhythmia reappears indicating tone restoration of the vagus nerve cardiac rami. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya klinicheskoy fiziologii Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR (Clinical Physiology Laboratory of the Institute of Normal and Pathological Physiology AMN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 19Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF Sov: 008

OTHER: 008

CC  
Card 2/2

MIKHAILOV, L.A.

Changes in the conditioned reflexes in respiratory insufficiency.  
Biol. i med. 58 no.10:8-11. 1964.

L. Laboratoriya klinicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - Akad. N. N. "UkrSSR Ye.B. Babskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy  
fiziologii (dir. - deyatel'nyy selen AMN SSSR prof. V. V.  
Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submi toed October 1, 1964.

1. Institut für Politikwissenschaft und Soziologie, Bonn, West Germany.

2. Institut für Politikwissenschaft und Soziologie, Bonn, West Germany.

3. Institut für Politikwissenschaft und Soziologie, Bonn, West Germany.

VENKSTERN, T.V.; BAYEV, A.A.; MIRZABEKOV, A.D.; GORSHKOVA, V.I.

Oligonucleotides of the ribonuclease hydrolysate of t-ribonucleic acid containing minor components. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.1: 220-223 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:?)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR.  
Predstavleno akademikom V.A.Engel'gardtom.  
(Nucleic acids) (Nucleotides)

BAYEV, A.A.; MIRZABEKOV, A.D.; GORSHKOVA, V.I.; VENKSTERN, T.V.

Effect of bromine on the optical properties of purine and  
pyrimidine bases. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.2:331-334 S '63.

(MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR.  
Predstavleno akademikom V.A. Engel'gardtom.

TATARSKAYA, R.I.; ABROSLMOVA-AMELYANCHIK, N.M.; AKSEL'ROD, V.D.;  
KORENYAKO, A.I.; VENKSTERN, T.V.; MIRZABEKOV, A.D.; BAYEV, A.A.

Guanylic ribonucleic acid in mycetes. Dokl. AN SSSR 167  
no. 3:725-728 JI '66. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN  
SSSR. Predstavлено академиком V.A. Angel'gardtom.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001134610011-3"

MIRZABEKOV, A.M.; KUTTINA, A.I.; PESHETOV, P.D.; SAMOYLOV, Yu., I.S.;  
ZHURAVLEV, I.G.; ZHOKHOV, A.S.; BAYEV, A.A.

Preparative production of enriched valine-acceptor transfer RNA  
from baker's yeast. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.5:1200-1202 F 1964.

(MIRA IP).

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR,  
Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskego otdeleniya  
AN SSSR i Institut khimii prirodnnykh sozedenii AN SSSR. Sub-  
mitted June 7, 1964.

ANDREYEV, S.V.; YEVSTIGNEVA, R.P.; MIRZABEKOV, A.M.; SPERANSKAYA,  
N.P.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Similarity between the chemical structure and biological  
activity of ribonuclease and increpan. Zhur.ob.khim. 30  
no.7:2433 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii i  
institut farmakologii i khimioterapii Akademii meditsinskikh  
nauk SSSR.

(Ribonuclease)

33249 MIRZABEKOV, D. A.

Materialy po izucheniyu stepeni ustoychivosti gibrilov zebu so skotom krasnostepnoy porody k remosporidioznym zabolеваниям. Trudy Azerbaydzh. nauch.-issled. vet. optyt. stantsii, t. III, 1949, s. 97-102. - Na azerbaydzh. i rus. yaz.

34243 MIRZABEKOV, D. A.

K voprosy ob approbatsii nekotorykh preparatov iz produktov  
nefti v kachestve sredstv bor'by s chesnokchnymi kleshchami sel'skokhozyay-  
stvennykh zhivotnykh. Trudy Azerbaydzh. nauch.-issled. vet. opyt. stantsii,  
t. III, 1949, s. 103-12.- Na azerbaydzh. yaz. - Rezuma na rus. yaz.

ISSN/Farm Animals, Cattle

Q-2

Adv. J. ur : Kof Zhur - Biol., No. 8, 1956, No. 342

Author : Mirzabekov D.A., Merkay .A.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Materials for the Resistance of the Zebu Hybrids to Hemaspirillosis

Orig Pub : Tr. Azeri. n.-i. vet. jytn. st., 1956(1957), 1, 4-27

Abstract : The writer's incidence of hemaspirillosis among cattle under the typical climatic conditions of Azerbaijan hints at the acceleration of the highly productive animal and the increase of the productivity of the local cattle. When brought into Azerbaijan, the cattle susceptible to hemaspirillosis become affected, without exception, by different varieties of hemaspirillosis, with lethality reaching up to 70%. The Zebu breed is adapted to the climatic conditions of Azerbaijan and is resistant to hemaspirillosis. The crosses of the Zebu breed with the Red Stump and Schwyz breeds are distinguished by high productivity; they endure better the unfavorable climatic conditions, and are considerably resis-

Card : 1/2

USSR/Farm Animals. Cattle

Q-2

Ans Jour : Ref Zhur - Bi-l., N. 8, 1958, N. 35626

tent to horsepox virus. Although the symptoms are susceptible to different varieties of horsepox virus, the disease in the majority of cases has a light course, continuing in an imperceptible form, and usually without lethal outcome.

Card : 2/2

15

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. General Problems.

R-1

Abs Jour: Ref Znur - Biol., No 1, 1959, 2775

Author : Mirzabekov, D. A.

Inst : Azerbaijhan Scientific Research Experiment  
Station

Title : The Resistability of Merino Sheep to Hemo-  
sporidia

Orig Pub: Tr. Azerb. n.-i. optyn. st., 1957, 6, 22-34

Abstract: Local sheep breeds are resistable to hemo-  
sporidiosis infections. Balbas and Kezakh are  
the least resistant sheep breeds. Bozakh sheep  
breeds possess greater resistability. Fine-  
fleeced sheep proved to be far more resistant  
than coarse-wool sheep of local breeds. Epidemi-  
otic data collected by the author proved that  
rams of Azerbaijhan mountain breeds transferred  
to lowlands recover faster when subjected there

Card 1/2

5(4)

AUTHCRS:

Zhdanov, A. K., Khadeyev, V. A.  
Mirzabekov, F. M.

367 75-13-1, 2\*

TITLE:

A Simplified Diaphragm Method of Internal Electrolysis  
(Uproshchennyj diafragmennyj metod vnutrennego elektrolyza)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimi , 1958, Vol 13, Nr 6, pp 601-63  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the internal electrolysis methods with diaphragm are used very rarely since there are many apparatus necessary and the process of electrolysis requires a long time because of the high electric resistance of the electrolyzer. The authors of the present paper have devised a method with diaphragm that permits a sufficiently quick separation of medium and large quantities of metals, and thus eliminates the most considerable disadvantage of this method. In order to accelerate the separation of the metal a porous or glass diaphragm Nr 1 was used, the introduction of which into the electrolyzer does not cause any considerable increase in the electric resistance. The penetration of the catholyte into the anode space is avoided by producing a slight flow of the anolyte against the catholyte. This measure is only necessary during

Card 1/3

A Simplified Diaphragm Method of Internal Electrolysis. by [redacted]

the first 10 - 15 minutes of the electrolysis, as long as the main quantity of the metal to be determined separates from the solution. After this period a possible mixing of the solutions is no more dangerous because in view of the low concentration of the metal to be determined no cementation takes place any longer. The apparatus used are illustrated in the paper and described in detail. The operational method of this apparatus is also described in detail. As an example, copper was separated at a platinum wire-gauze cathode. Solutions of KCl and KHC<sub>2</sub>O were used as electrolytes.

It was found that the method described permits the separation of medium and even large amounts of copper. In the use of zinc or an iron anode, which is immersing into a saturated KCl solution the dissolution of the anode took place slowly and without noticeable gas formation. When using an aluminum anode, intense dissolution of the anode occurred under separation of considerable hydrogen quantities. In order to prevent the anolyte from being expelled from the anode space by the escaping gas, which would cause an interruption of the current, a spherical enlargement is provided for the reception of the

Card 2/5

A Simplified Diaphragm Method of Internal Electrolysis SG7 73-17-7,2

developed gas. In further experiments it was proved that the presence of iron in the form of ferrous sulfate even in double quantity does not effect the results of copper determination. Instead of potassium chloride also other alkali metal salts can be used as anolyte. The applicability of this method was tested by analyses of copper alloys which yielded very satisfactory results. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Lenina,  
Tashkent (Tashkent Central Asian State University) 1954  
V. I. Lenin,

SUBMITTED: May 29, 1957

Card 3/3

MIRZABEKOV, G.G., inzh.; SLOBODKIN, M.S., inzh.

Manual duplicators for diaphragm servomechanisms. Mekh.i avtom. proizv.  
17 no.2:32-34 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Servomechanisms)

MINAKHIN, V. N., Inzh.; DIMITRIEV, M. I., Inzh.

Pneumatic diaphragm-type regulating valves with diaphragm  
Mekh. i avtom. protiv. 11 no. 1242-81 Dnepr.

AM4037196

BOOK EXPLOITATION

s/

Baysh, L. G.; Brusteyn, L. I.; Voskresenskiy, V. N.; Makulov, G. Z.;  
Mirzabekov, G. G.; Nesmelov, S. V.; Nemirovskiy, A. B.; Pavlovskiy, A. N.;  
Shendler, YU. I.

Devices for control of pressure, outlay and quantity of material, level, temperature. Secondary devices and multiple control machinery. v2 (Pribory\* kontrolya davleniya, raskhoda i kolichestva veshchestva, urovnya, temperatury\*. Vtorichnye pribory\* i mashiny\* mnozhestvennogo kontrolya. Kn. 2), Moscow, "Nedra", 1964, 870 p. illus., biblio., index. Errata slip inserted. 5,300 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: pressure measurement, manometer, diffmanometer, flowmeter, level measurement, temperature measurement, thermocouple, thermal expansion, electrical resistance thermometer, current ratio measurement, electronic computer

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Ch. XXX. General elements of secondary electronic instruments (L. I. Brusteyn) -- 752  
Ch. XXXI. Pneumatic system of transmission (G. G. Mirzabekov) -- 773  
Section VI Systems of control and regulation with high-speed electronic machines for centralized automatic control and regulation of engineering processes (G. Z. Makulov)

AM1037196

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Ch. XXXIV. Control-information and control-information computers -- 847

SUB CODE: EE, FP

SUBMITTED: 30Oct63

NR REF Sov: 045

OTHER: 007

DATE ACQ: 06Apr64

Card 5/5

MIRZABEKOV, G.G., inzh.; MIKHAYL V.K.Y., Ye.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Review of F.B. Karpin's book "Design of weighing and proportioning equipment." Mekh. i avtom. protzv. i priborostroyeniya. No. 4, 1964.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134610011-3

MAMEDLI, R.G.; MIRZAEV, VA., KH.S.; MATEV, I.M.

High-octane diesel fuel from the oil refinery in the city of Baku.  
Izv.vys.sucheb.zav (neft) - Baku, 1970, p. 12, col. 1.

The Azerbaijan National Oil Company (Azerneft) has a large share in the world market.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134610011-3"

L 17837-65 EMT(m)/EFF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pe-4/Pr-4  
ACCESSION-NR: AP4049290

RPL/AFETR WE/RM  
S/0152/64/000/010/0061/0065

AUTHOR: Mamedli, M. G.; Mirzabekova, Kh. A.; Ismaylov, F. Kh.

TITLE: Dewaxing of diesel fuel oil with aqueous solution of carbamide

SOURCE: IVUZ, Nefte i gaz, no. 10, 1964, 61-65

TOPIC TAGS: diesel fuel, winter type diesel fuel, summer type diesel fuel, dewaxing process, diesel fuel dewaxing process, carbamide dewaxing process, n-paraffin, soft paraffin

ABSTRACT: Diesel fuels obtained from Paschany Island crude are high-quality winter and summer type fuels in all respects except freezing point, which is -8C. The addition of a depressor to the diesel fraction produced only summer-type diesel fuel; in order to obtain a low-freezing winter-type fuel, dewaxing required. Dewaxing of the unsuitable crude or fraction with aqueous solution of carbamide was therefore undertaken. This process simultaneously solves the problem of obtaining soft paraffins, which are valuable raw materials in petrochemical synthesis. The properties of the diesel fraction of the crude were as follows: boiling point range, 224 to 343C; freezing point, -8C; density,

Card 1/3

L 17837-65

ACCESSION I.R.: AP4049290

$\rho_{4}^{20}$  = 0.819; viscosity at 20°C, 4.57 cSt; normal paraffin content 27%; and cetane number, 59.5%. The following effects were studied: reaction temperature of complex formation carbamide-n-paraffin; contact time; quantity of activator (methanol and/or complex); quantity of wash solvent (benzene and/or gasoline). The following optimum conditions were established for dewaxing the fuel fraction at room temperature with 60% aqueous carbamide solution; ratio of carbamide solution to fuel fraction, 5/l; time of fuel and carbamide solution mixing, 3 min; activator quantity (raw carbamide-n-paraffin complex from the previous operation), 3% by wt; quantity of wash solvent, 350%. Several experiments were conducted to determine the yield and quality of the resulting dewaxed fuel and the n-paraffin under optimum conditions. The average yield of the dewaxed diesel fuel was 74% and that of the recovered soft paraffin, 23%. It was concluded that the dewaxed diesel fuel meets the necessary requirements for a winter-type fuel.

Orig. art. has 2 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azizbekova (Azerbaijan Institute of Petroleum and Chemistry).

Card 2/3

L-17837-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP4049290

SUBMITTED: 23 Apr 64

NO REF Sov: 006

ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: FP

OTHER: 000

"Card 3/1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134610011-3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134610011-3"

YEVSTIGNEVVA, N.I.; MIRZABEK VA, N.I.; REVKOVSKIY, V.A.

Synthesis of 1,1,4,4-tetramethyl-1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-1H,5H-diazepin-2-cycloicosane. Zhar. org. khim. 34 no. 12; 2208-2312 (MI A 17).  
1. Moskovskiy nauchno-tekhnicheskay tehnologiya imeni  
M.V. Lomonosova.

GINSBURG, V.A.; VLASOVA, Ye.S.; VASIL'YEVA, M.N.; MIRZABEKOVA, N.S.;  
MAKAROV, S.P.; SHCHEKOTIKHIN, A.I.; YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.

Photoreaction of hexafluoroazomethane with unsaturated compounds.  
Dokl.AN SSSR 149 no.1 97-99 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Predstavleno akademikom M.I.Kabachnikom.  
(Azomethane) (Photochemistry) (Unsaturated compounds)

ACC NR: AP6035836

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0038/0038

INVENTOR: Cheburkov, Yu. A.; Mirzabekyaitis, N. S.; Knunyants, I. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of hexafluoroacetone oxime. Class 12, No. 187021

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 38

TOPIC TAGS: hexafluoroacetone oxime, nitrosyl chloride, hexafluoroisobutyric acid, butyne acid, fatty acids, chlorides, organic oxide compounds

ABSTRACT: To increase the yield and to simplify the technological process of the preparation of hexafluoroacetone oxime with the use of nitrosyl chloride in pyridine at low temperatures, nitrosyl chloride is treated with hexafluoroisobutyric acid.  
[PS]

[WA-50; CBE No. 14]

SUB CCDE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 05Jul65

Card 1/1

UDC-547.288 .07

MIRZABEKYAN, A.O.; VARTSYAN, Ye.A.

A variant of *Proteus vulgaris*. Mikrobiol.sbor. no.4:149-156 '49.  
(*PROTEUS VULGARIS*) (MLRA 9:8)

MIRZABEKYAN, A.O.

Variability of dysentery bacteria. Izv. Akad. Arm. SSR. Biol. i sel'khoz.  
nauki 9 no. 5:51-60 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny Ministerstva  
zdravookhraneniya Arzjanskoy SSR.  
(SHIGELLA)

MIRZABEKYAN, A.O.; VANTSYAN, Ye.A.; MELKUMYAN, P.B.; TOVMASYAN, M.S.

Toxic infections caused by *Salmonella brandenburg*. Vop. pit.  
(MIRA 17:8'  
23 no.1:85-86 Ja-F '64.

1. Iz laboratorii mikrobiologii (zav. A.O. Mirzabekyan) Insti-  
tuta epidemiologii i gigiyeny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya  
Armyanskoy SSR, Yerevan.

MIRZABEKYAN, A.O.; VANTSYAN, Ye.A.; KULATTIAN, A.S.

Regeneration of filterable forms of typhoid fever by virus of E. coli  
body of the patient. Zhur. mikrobiolog., -pid. i imun. i par. 3:135-  
136 Mr 1964.

1. Yerevanskiy institut epidemiologii i gigiyeny; Yerevanskiy med.  
tsinskiy institut.

HAROVYAN, G.G.; MENDJABEKIAN, A.S.; VANTOYAN, Ye.A.; KALAIKULYAN, G.G.,  
MKRTCHYAN, A.Ye.; VELUTYAN, P.P.; GAGARYAN, A.Y.

Other evaluations and technical documentation from planned flights over Armenia  
and Georgia. Nov. 1976 - April 1977. (Ch-1, Ch-2).

1. Institute of Applied Geophysics Ministry of Armenia. Zvezdochka 13/3  
Armenian SSR, USSR, Yerevan.

GURZADYAN, Grigor Aramovich; MIRZABEKYAN, E.G., otvetstvennyy redaktor;  
KAPLANYAN, M.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Radioastronomy] Radioastrofizika. Erevan, Izd-vo Akad. nauk  
Armianskoi SSR, 1956. 267 p. (MLRA 10:5)  
(Astrophysics) (Radio astronomy)

Category : USSR/Radiophysics - Application of radiophysical methods

I-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 1976

Author : Kaydanovskiy, N.L., Mirzabekyan, E.G., Khaykin, S.E.

Title : Polarization Radiometer for a Wavelength of 3.2 cm and its Use.

Orig Pub : Tr. 5-go soveshchaniya po vopr. koamogonii. 1955, M., AN SSSR, 1956, 113-122

Abstract : The diameter of the parabolic mirror of the radiometer antenna is 4 meters. The antenna feeder is a cylindrical waveguide terminated at the focus of the paraboloid with a cylindrical cavity resonator with an annular slit facing the mirror, in which only  $H_{11}$  modes can propagate. The symmetry of the antenna permits reception of radio waves of any polarization without distorting its character. To analyze the polarization and to calibrate the apparatus, the cylindrical waveguide has a block of interchangeable sections, containing a "quarter-wave plate", fully-absorbing plate, and a crossed absorber with a somewhat different absorption coefficient. The radiometer output signal is modulated by rotating the "half-wave plate." The analyzer is a transition piece from the cylindrical waveguide to the rectangular waveguide entrance to the receiver mixing head. The modulation frequency equals four times the number of turns of the "half-wave plate." At a time constant of 16 seconds, the sensitivity of the radiometer in the measurement of the polarization component is  $0.5^{\circ}\text{K}$ , corresponding to a minimum detectable degree

Card : 1/2

MIRZAKHAN YANAYEV

USSR Radiophysics

Abs Jour : Ref Star - 21163,

Author : Mirzakhan, E.O.

Inst : Inst. of Physics, Academy of Sciences of Armenia

Title : Radiometer for Measurement of Polarization of Waves

of Lengths 1.2-10 Meters

Orif Put : Coobstic. Byurakan - Armenia, 3600, 370

Abstract : Detailed description of a radiometer for measurement of polarization of the polarization of the modulation in motion. Placed in the high frequency branch (from waveguide) are either analogous of quarter wave and half-wave plates, or else absorbing plates. The modulation is eliminated by total reflection section with the  $\lambda/4$  plate placed to azimuth. The analyzer is a rectangular waveguide, which is connected a wave-heterodyne receiver with a narrow band amplifier of low frequency and a synchronizing monitor, tuned to the modulation frequency.

Card : 1/2

USSR / Radiophysics

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1977, No 1006.

**Abstract :** The radiometer makes it possible to separate and measure the characteristics of circularly and linearly polarized components against the background of the unpolarized radiation and to determine their effective temperatures. Detailed descriptions are given for the individual units of the radiometer, including the hybrid ring of the mixer of original construction, the tuning methods, for calibrating and measuring the phase shifts between the two mutually perpendicular components of the radiation, propagating in the waveguide. The problems that can be solved with this radiometer are indicated, namely investigation of cylindrical waveguides, determination of dielectric constants of materials at microwave frequencies, investigation of polarization of hf radiation of anisotropic (including magnetooactive) media, investigation of the Faraday effect at microwave frequencies, etc. See also Ref Zhur Fiz, 1957, 1976. Bibliography, 10 titles.

Card : 2/2

MIRZABEKYAN, E.O.

~~Symmetrical ring waveguide excitors. Soob. Biur. obser. no. 20:3-9 '56.~~  
(Radio astronomy) (MIRA 10:6)  
(Telescope, Radio)

MIRZABEKYAN, F.O.

Comparing the methods of investigation of the polarization --  
irradiations from cosmic sources. Izv.AN Arm.S.S.R.Ser.fiz  
nauk 10 no.4:47-56 '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Byurakan'skaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya Akademii nauk  
Armyanskoy SSR.

(Cosmic rays)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134610011-3

MIRZABEKYAN, E.G.

"Diagrammatic modulation." Soob. Biur. obser. no.23:3-18 '57.  
(Radio astronomy) (MLRA 11:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134610011-3"

MOLCHANOV, A. P., CHING FANG YUNG, KOROLEV, D. V., WANG SHU CHAN, MIRZABERYAN, A. G.  
and SALOMONOVICH, A. E.

"Preliminary Results of Radioastronomical Observations of Annular Solar Eclipse, April 19, 1958"

paper presented at Symposium on Radio Astronomy, Paris, 30 July - 4 Aug 58.

BURUNSUZYAN, E.S.; MIRZABEKYAN, E.G., otv. red.; KAPLANYAN, M.A., tekhn. red.

[Some problems in the synthesis of elements of radio equipment]  
Nekotorye voprosy sinteza elementov radiotekhnicheskikh ustroistv.  
Erevan, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Armianskoj SSR, 1958. 89 p. (MIRA 11:12)  
(Radio-Equipment and supplies)

3/11 /  
3/11/59

Archives: Mirrored from <http://www.scholarlycommons.psu.edu/10717/10717.html>

SOURCE: ANDERSON, DALE. ANTHROPOLOGICAL FIELD WORK IN THE  
CONSTITUTIVE PARTS OF THE STATE OF MEXICO, 1940-1941.

TABLE I. The angular velocity of the rotation of the Earth relative to the Chinese People's Republic, the coordinates of which were obtained in collaboration with Chinese scientists. Parameters of the Earth's rotation:  $\lambda = 75^\circ 13' 12''$ ,  $\Phi = +36^\circ 47' 44.1''$ . Preliminary results obtained on the basis of available data. The values of  $\omega_{\text{obs}}$  were derived from observations of the rotation of the Earth by the polar motion method (method of "fixed stars") and the method of the celestial sphere, applied to the data of the Chinese astronomical observatories of Beijing, Nanking, and Tientsin.

270 1/19

in field - observation ...

2/2  
S. A. S.

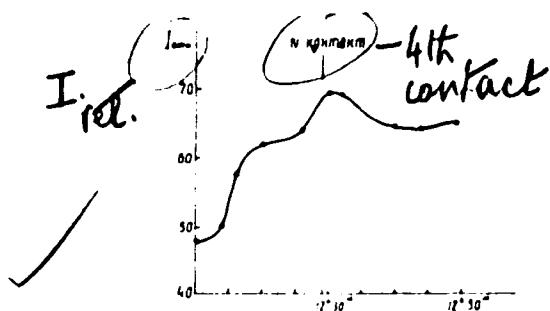
about 1 sec. The receiver was connected to the antenna and the receiver. The receiver had a built-in HF amplifier and a built-in overall amplifier for 1000 Hz IF signals. The receiver had a built-in digital timer, which was synchronized with the 1000 Hz signal. The receiver had a 1000 Hz calibration tone, which was generated by a crystal oscillator ( $\sim 10^4$ ). The time constant of the overall receiver was 1 sec. The time constant of the output attenuator was 1 sec. The attenuometer could be used to measure the ratio of the total intensity and the intensity of the circularly polarized component of the field. The aim of the observation was to determine the variation of the polarization during the day, i.e., whether the polarization angle and the amplitude of the signal and the variation of the total intensity of the signal during the day, i.e., whether the variation of the height of the signal.

DATA

cm radio observations ...

3/10/00/ 1000  
Dec/B2

Shows the total intensity as a function of time (the maximum of the eclipse occurred at 10h34m<sup>26.8</sup>s, local time). The residual intensity of the total radio emission at the height of the eclipse was ~ 10% of the uneclipsed intensity.



Card 4/6

the same time, the *Salinity* of the water was measured at different stations. The water was found to be slightly brackish at the mouth of the river, but became increasingly saline as it passed along the coast. At the mouth of the river, the salinity was about 10‰, but at the point where the river enters the sea, it had increased to about 20‰. As the river flows further along the coast, the salinity increases to about 30‰ at the point where it joins the sea. The salinity then remains relatively constant until it reaches the point where it joins the sea again, at which point it has increased to about 35‰. The salinity then decreases slightly to about 32‰ as it passes through the estuary, before finally reaching the sea at the mouth of the river again, where the salinity is about 35‰.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134610011-3"

3.2410

AUTHOR:

Mirzabekyan, R.G.

3/23/61/rb/1174c &  
A-1/A.1

TITLE:

The method of high-precision determination of celestial coordinates by radiation sources

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Astronomii i Geodezii, no. 1, 1961,  
abstract 11A36 ("Soviet Byurakan Observatory,"  
31-34, Armenian summary)

TEXT:

The author describes a new method of determining coordinates by radiation sources, the method is based on the effect of diagram modulation measured by the author earlier (RZhAstr., 1968, no. 10, p. 10), and using a symmetrical annular waveguide irradiator in the polarization radiometer (RZhAstr., 1968, no. 10, p. 12). The method proposed enables one to determine coordinates of radio sources by means of the polarization radiometer with an accuracy exceeding unity at least a factor of 10, the accuracy of coordinate determination by the method proposed in observations with a single parabolic antenna of the same filter is 1-2 masvar. ✓  
[Abstracts to complete translation]  
I. P. Nasar

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134610011-3

1945-1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952.

"Certification of the effect of the Potsdam Conference, and  
of all other meetings."

Report submitted at the Inter-Allied Conference of San Francisco, 1949,  
and its effects, 1949.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134610011-3"

MIRZABEKYAN, G.I.; NIKOGOSYAN, S.V. (Yerevan)

Influence of 2-chlorbutadiene-1,3 on the vitamin C content of  
the blood, urine, and internal organs of animals. Gig.truda  
i prof.zab. i no.3:15-20 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Otdel gigiyeny truda Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Arzjunskej  
SSR i kafedra gigiyeny truda meditsinskogo instituta Yerevan.  
(CHLOROPHENYL-PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (ASCORBIC ACID)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134610011-3

MIRZABEKYAN, M.; NAZARYAN, Sh.

Improving the utilization of working capital. Prom. Arm. 4 no. 8:27-31  
Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)  
(Armenia--Industry--Finance)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134610011-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134610011-3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134610011-3"

MIRZABEKYAN, R. O.

7. Ammonification of urea and *Urobacillus* in solonchak.  
A. K. Phasoyan and R. O. Mirzabekyan. *Mikrobiol.*  
*Sovn., Akad. Nauk. Ural'sk. Nauchno-Issled. Inst. R. O.*, 77-90  
(in Russian: 91-9, in Armenian (1961).—Precut pure  
strains of *Urobacillus* were obtained from solonchak. The  
speed of decompr. of urea by these bacteria in solonchak and  
garden-soil ext. was dstd. by titration of the NH<sub>3</sub> formed.  
The reaction was faster in the garden ext.; this is explained  
as being due to the lower salt concn. The effect of salt  
concn. is further demonstrated by testing washed solonchak  
and solonchak to which gypsum had been added. NH<sub>3</sub>  
production proceeded faster in the first. L. G. M.

MIRZABEKYAN, R.O.

OTRPL No. 45

Krasil'nikov, N.A., Mirzabekyan, R.O. and Askarova, S. (The Institute of Microbiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences). Application of antibiotics to some plant diseases. 1025.7

Akademiya Nauk S.S.R., Doklady Vol. 79 No. .

May 52  
USSR/Biology, Agricultural - Soil Bacteria Antagonists

"Effect of Antagonistic Microbes and Their Antibiotics on a Number of Causal Agents of Bacterial Diseases Affecting Agricultural Crops,"  
Inst of Microbiol, Acad Sci USSR and Sector of Microbiol,  
A. O. Mirzabekyan, No 5, pp 34-38  
SSR

"Dok v-s Ak Selkhoz Nauk" Vol XVII, No 5, pp 34-38  
"Dok v-s Ak Selkhoz Nauk" Vol XVII, No 5, pp 34-38  
"Effect of Antagonistic Microbes and Their Antibiotics on a Number of Causal Agents of Bacterial Diseases Affecting Agricultural Crops,"  
Inst of Microbiol, Acad Sci USSR and Sector of Microbiol,  
A. O. Mirzabekyan, No 5, pp 34-38  
SSR

2187a

May 52  
USSR/Biology, Agricultural - Soil Bacteria Antagonists  
(Contd)

"... of our colonies of antibiotic substances from 3 or 4 of the antagonistic actinomycetes stopped not only the spread of bacteria which cause the withering of apricots and peaches, but also of others which cause gummosis of cotton plants and necrosis of citrus trees. Tests were made with purified culture liquids which prevent the spread of infection on affected plants. The trees so treated developed normally and exhibited no setbacks.

2187b

TRANSLATED BY R. O.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134610011-3

MIRZABEKYAN, R.O.

Microbe antagonists and their antibiotic substances in control of phyto-pathogenic microbes. Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.R., Ser. Biol. '53, No.2,  
67-88.  
(CA 47 no.16:8177 '53)  
(MLRA 5:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134610011-3"

MIRZABEKIAN, R. O.

USSR/Biology - Plant Diseases

Nov/Dec 53

"Effect of Antagonists and Their Antibiotic Substances on the Microorganism That Causes Gummosis of Cotton Plants," R. O. Mirzabekyan and N. A. Karapetyan, Sector of Microbiol, Acad Sci USSR; Inst Microbiol, Acad Sci USSR

Agrobiol, No 6 (84), pp 55-62

276T3

Microbiol antagonists from the soil, antibiotic substances of which exert an antibacterial action on the causative factor of the gummosis *Pseudomonas malvacearum*, protect cotton plants against that infection. Soviet scientists have made some study of the action of antagonists on phytopathogenic microorganisms, particularly on those that cause fungus diseases in crops. Of all antagonists that have been isolated actinomycete strains Nos 4, 5, 15, 13, and 15(H) have proved to be the most effective against *Pseudomonas malvacearum*. The antibiotic from No 15(h) is easily absorbed by all organs of cotton plants and protects them from initial infection with gummosis. No 15(H) antibiotic has been obtained from the Inst of Microbiol, Acad Sci USSR.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134610011-3

ARMENIAN, R. C.

"Bacterial spot of Apricot Plantings and Development of Biological Control Methods,"  
Candidate's Thesis, Inst. of Genetics, Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow, 1971. (Russian, 1971, 177 p.)

Subj. Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 5 - Survey of Scientific and Technical "Important Discoveries" at USSR Educational Institutions (1').

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134610011-3"

MIRZABEKYAN, R. O.

✓ Penetration and preservation of activity of antibiotic substances in plants in tests against phytopathogenic microorganisms. R. O. Mirzabekyan and K. A. Men'kova, *Zhurn. Akad. Nauk S.S.R., Ser. Biol.* 1955, No. 6, 10-19.—Antibiotics like penicillin, streptomycin, and the culture fluid from *Actinomyces* strain 113 penetrate readily into plant seeds and into the root system of plants, and distribute themselves in the upper plant parts, thus raising the resistance of plants to diseases. The above 3 antibiotics, especially the first one, are thus quite effective in protection of plants like the tomato against attacks by organisms such as *Corynebacterium michiganense*. G. M. Kosakoff

MIRZABEKYAN, R.O.

Intake and distribution of antibiotics in plants with extracutical introduction of antibiotics. N. A. Kravt'nikov, A. G. Kuchneva, R. O. Mirzabekyan, and N. I. Nikitina. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, No. 175-6(1955).—Penicillin introduced into the trunk of the plant by Shevrev's method is rapidly absorbed by cherry, apple, peach, and apricot trees and slowly absorbed by maple, linden, and ash. The actively participating plants generally display a rapid and complete distribution of the drug throughout the tree, including the leaves; the weakly active plants do not show the drug in the leaves at all. Lowered temp. and high humidity and moisture level tend to retard the intake of the antibiotics. Streptomycin, globasin, Aureomycin, santonine, and grisein showed similar characteristics. The antibiotics introduced through a hole in the trunk are distributed throughout the foliage and not sectorally as to site of introduction. G. M. Kosolapoff

MIRZABEKYAN, R. O.

"Application of Antibiotics in Phytopathology," by R. O. Mirzabekyan, Candidate of Biological Sciences, Zashchita rastenij ot Vreditelей i Bolezney, Vol 1, No 5, Nov Dec 56, pp 33-36

The results of experiments conducted in the USSR and abroad to determine the effectiveness of antibiotics when used in controlling plant diseases caused by pathogenic microorganisms are reported. The experiments established that antibiotics could be successfully utilized in arresting the development of bacterial rot of apricots, sunniness of cotton, mottle of citrus fruits, bacterial canker of potatoes and tomatoes, and the growth of galls on plants. Two antibiotics -- grizin or grizemin and streptomycin -- were found to be most effective, with grizemin being the more effective. Antibiotics need not be chemically pure for application to plants, the author adds; they may be applied in crude powder form, or in the form of cultural liquids of the antagonists.

Sum 1239

USSR/Microbiology - Antibiosis and Symbiosis  
Antiobiotics.

F-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 81+37

Author : Mirzabekyan, R.O., Sinitsyna, N.V.

Inst :

Title: Testing Actinomycetes Against Potato Tumors.

Orig Pub: Zashchita rast. ot vredit. i bolezney, 1957,  
No 5, 42-44

Abstract: By direct contact of actinomycetes with dormant  
fungus spores which cause potato tumors, 5 acti-  
nomycete-antagonists were selected. The pigments  
formed by actinomycete-antagonists penetrated  
into the sporangium of fungi, coloring their  
contents, but not the capsule. Also different  
morphological changes were established in the  
sporangia, caused by the effect of actinomycete-

Card 1/2

MIRKABEK YAN'S, R.O.

SO(1)  
ATTACHED:  
Afrayev, R. I., Fachayev, A. G., Candidates of Biological  
Sciences  
Title:  
Use of Antibiotics in Plant Cultivation (Применение анти-  
биотиков в сельском хозяйстве)

Yestkai' Akademii Nauk SSR, 1959, Br. 1, pp. 142-143 (Trans.)  
Abstract:

A conference dealing with this subject took place in Tverovo from 9 to 11 October 1958. It had been called by the Institute of Microbiology Academy and the All-Union Microbiological Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the Veterinary Institute of the Academy of Agricultural Microbiology VNIIZM (All-Union Institute for Agricultural Microbiology of the VNIIZM) and the Section of Microbiology of the Academy and Armored Art (Departments for Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR). M. E. Tsygankov, who was then head of the Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, presided over the conference. He had previously reported on investigations of several years' duration carried out by his institute on antibiotics and fungi in plant cultivation in the fight against agricultural diseases.

Dr. K. K. Kostyuk spoke about the utilization of antibiotics in fighting the diseases of cotton bolls, potatoes and some other agricultural breeds. Dr. L. I. Tolokonnikova reported that the report dealt with the extraction of active antibiotic agents from plants and microorganisms. In fighting the diseases of cotton bolls, she described the properties of various agricultural breeds.

Dr. N. N. Kostyleva reported that the report dealt with the extraction of active antibiotic agents from the roots of potato and disease and diploids in seeds. Dr. G. G. Tsvetkov, Dr. K. K. Kostyuk spoke about the utilization of antibiotics in fighting potato root rot and smut bacteria in cabbage.

Dr. N. N. Kostyleva reported on the effects of preparations from cultures of microorganisms to prevent wilt of the potato bush, which she considered to be the most important disease of potato. She also described the properties of various microorganisms and their antibiotics.

Dr. N. N. Kostyleva also spoke about the production of the new antibiotic "Kostylevina" and "Tributolida" and their properties. Dr. N. N. Kostyleva also spoke about the properties of the new antibiotic "Kostylevina".

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MIRZABEKYAN, R.O.

Use of antibiotic substances produced by Actinomyces to control  
phytopathogenic micro-organisms [with summary in English]. Izv.  
AN SSSR Ser.biol 24 no.1:103-110 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Institute of Genetics, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.,  
Moscow.  
(POTATO WART) (CORN--DISEASES AND PESTS) (ACTINOMYCES)

MIRZABEKYAN, R.O., kand.biologicheskikh nauk; SINITSYNA, N.V.;  
BELYAKOV, O.G.

Developing biological methods for controlling potato wart.  
Agrobiologiya no.4:566-572 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA L4:7)

1. Institut genetiki AN SSSR, Tsentral'naya laboratoriya po  
karantinu sel'skokhozyaystvennykh rasteniy, Ministerstva  
sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.  
(Potato wart)

MIRZABEKYAN, R.O.; MENKOVA, K.A.

Effect of antibiotics on plants. Trudy Inst. gen. no.29:  
373-378 '62.  
(MIRA 16:7)

(Plants, Effect of antibiotics on)

THE MILITARY, Etc.

and type of the plant, and the growth of the plant.

• 18 •

MIRZABEKYAN, Zb., inzh.

High-frequency heat-resistant winding wires. Prom.Arm. 6  
no.1:36-39 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Armyanskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta elektromekhaniki.

(Electric wire)

MIRZABEKYAN, Z.T., inzh. (Baku)

Burning-through the insulation of damaged cables. Energetik  
13 no.11:35-27 N '65. (MIFA 18:11)

ACC NR: AP7006027

SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/007/1265/1267

AUTHOR: Cheourkov, Yu. A.; Mukhamadaliyev, N.; Mirzabekyants, N. S.; Knunyants, I. L.  
ORG: Institute of Heteroorganic Compounds, Academy of Sciences USSR (Institut  
elementоорганических соединений АН СССР)

TITLE: Reactions of perfluorodimethylketene with alcohols, amines, and acids

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 7, 1966, 1265-1267

TOPIC TALES: fluorinated organic compound, amine, alcohol, glycerin

ABSTRACT: The reactions of perfluorodimethylketene with alcohols, amines,

and acids were studied. These reactions are common both to perfluorodimethylketene and to nonfluorinated ketenes and lead to the production of various derivatives of hexafluoroisobutyric acid. The reaction with

alcohols yielded esters. In the case of glycerin, at room temperature

ketene alkylated only two hydroxy groups, either vicinal or terminal.

Complete acylation was achieved only by heating the glycerin with excess perfluorodimethylketene in a sealed tube. The reactions of ketene with ammonia and amines yielded amides of hexafluoroisobutyric acid. In these reactions an excess of amines must be avoided to prevent mineralization of the fluorine atoms by splitting off hydrogen fluoride. Perfluorodimethylketene reacted readily with hydrogen chloride or bromide and with organic acids, yielding acid halides, anhydrides, and mixed anhydrides. The structures of the new compounds were confirmed by infrared and nuclear magnetic resonance spectra. Orig. art. has:

4 formulas and 1 table. [JPRS: 38,967]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 14Dec65 / ORIG REF: 009

Card 1/1

UDC: 542.91 + 547.233 + 547.26 + 541.452 + 546.16

159270812

L 23473-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6013991

SOURCE CODE: UR/0216/65/000/002/0221/0230

AUTHOR: Mirzabekov, A. D.; Bayev, A. A.--Baev, A. A.

26

B

ORG: Institute of Radiation and Physicochemical Biology, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Study of the primary structure of soluble RNA by enzyme methods

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya biologicheskaya, no. 2, 1965, 221-230

TOPIC TAGS: RNA, enzyme, biochemistry

ABSTRACT: This article is an analysis of the block method of determining the primary structure of soluble RNA. The possibility of completely decoding the structure of the individual oligonucleotides of ribonuclease hydrolysates of soluble RNA by means of the existing experimental techniques is described. The article details a method of reconstructing the original molecule from oligonucleotides obtained through the action of pyrimidyl-, guanyl-, and adenyl-RNAase on soluble RNA. Some patterns of soluble RNA can be reconstructed in the same way. The statistically improbable but actually existing uneven distribution of nucleotides in the molecule and the complementarnature of fairly long and continuous portions of the polynucleotide chain are prerequisites of successful reconstruction. The potentialities of the block method are greatly enhanced if the molecules of soluble RNA can be dissociated from each of the pyrimidine residues. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUHM DATE: 16Sep63 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 017

Card 1/1 26 UDC: 577.1: 547.96

MIRZAB, A.G.

Problem of finding gas and oil in the eastern part of northern Afghanistan.  
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav., naft' i gaz. 8 no. 5; 8, '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Azerbaiydzhanaskiy inst:tut nefti khimii im. M.Azizbekova.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134610011-3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134610011-3"

RUSTAM-ZADE, P.B., doktor tekhn.nauk; ALIYEV, M.N., inzh.; MIRZADZHANOV,  
T.M., inzh.; NURMAMEDOV, T.A., inzh.

Start of large synchronous compensators by directly connecting  
them into the network. Elek. sta. 33 no.8:47-49 Ag '62.

(MIRA 15:8)

(Electric power distribution)

MELIK-AMARAL, A.S.; SHIBATA, J.A.; MUNIZ, J.A.F., 1961.

(Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Lake Superior Mining Park Association, and author of "The Story of the Copper Queen," Lake, Arizona, etc., etc.)

MIRZADZHANZADE, A. KH.

Mirzadzhanzade, A. Kh. "The expediency of preparing clay mortar in water occurring below the petroleum layer," Azerbaydzh. neft. khoz-vo, 1949, No. 1., p. 11-13

SO: U-3264, 10 April 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey', No 4, 1949).

MIRZADZHANZADE, A. KH.

29044 Metodika opredeleniya moshchnosti, zatrachivayemoy na vrashchenie kril'nykh trub v eteristom rastvore. Doklady Akad. nauk. Azerbaigzh. SSR, 1969, No. 8, s. 312-13. -- Rezyume na azerbaydzh. yez. -- Bibliogr.: 10 nazv.

SU: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh statey, vol. 37, MOSKVA, 1969,

MIRZADZHAN ZADE, A. Kh.

✓ Mirzadzhane, A. H. Unsteady motion of a viscous-plastic fluid in a cylindrical tube of circular cross-section.  
Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 95, 947-950 (1954).  
(Russian)

1 - F/W

L'A. construit une solution non stationnaire, correspondant à une distribution des vitesses connues à l'instant initial, des équations de l'écoulement d'un liquides, à la fois plastique et visqueux, dans un tube à section circulaire. Le régime est supposé de révolution autour de l'axe du tube. Des approximations convenables permettent de tenir compte de la présence d'une couche purement plastique. A noter que dans les travaux antérieurs, la vitesse le long de l'axe pouvait être orientée dans le sens contraire du mouvement général. La solution de l'A. échappe à cet inconvénient.

J. Kravchenko (Grenoble).

USSR

6 1169. Mirzazade, A. Kh., and Mirsayyan, A. A., Approximate calculation method for the motion of viscoplastic fluids at the initial part of the conduit (in Russian), Dokladi Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 94, 3, 443-446, May 1954.

Authors consider two-dimensional and axisymmetric flows of viscoplastic fluids into pipes. They postulate a "core" of fluid moving with velocity constant across each section and tending to a constant value, surrounded by a boundary layer in which the velocity profile is parabolic. Hence they calculate the length of the "initial section" of the tube, in which the flow is building up to the final steady state, and show its dependence on the Reynolds and Fyushkin numbers and on the ratio of the widths of the tube and core.

V. J. Berry, England

MIRZADZHANZADE, A. KH.

USSR/Engineering - Hydraulics

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 6/45

Authors : Mirzadzhanzade, A. Kh.

Title : Dipping a thin cylindrical-pipe into a viscose-plastic liquid

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 99/4, 511-514, Dec 1, 1954

Abstract : Resistive forces developed by a thin cylindrical-pipe during dipping into a viscose-plastic liquid at constant speed, are analyzed and analytical expressions for them are derived. Four Russian references (1936-1952).

Institution : ...

Presented by: Academician A. I. Nekrasov, July 10, 1954

Similarity considerations are discussed in application to the different problems of the hydrodynamics of underground flow. Oil, tracking of a viscous / incompressible fluid in an unvarying porous medium, increase filtration of a compressible fluid, filtration of a compressible fluid in an elastic porous medium. The appearance of a square-law resistance in filtration problems is explained by the author by analogy with the existence of a similar square law of resistance in pipe flow. This is inadmissible. The square-law resistance of a fluid flow in a straight pipe is associated with the appearance of developed turbulence of flow through pores, on the other hand, in the overwhelming majority of cases, is logarithmic and the transition from a linear to a square law of resistance is displaced by the increasing influence of inertia forces (the pores are heavily clogged). Furthermore, it is impossible to agree with the author's statement that in the motion of a compressible fluid, a general part is played by the Mach number (ratio of flow velocity to velocity of sound). In filtration problems, this number is always negligibly small, while in the presence of substantial compressibility of the liquid the material factor is quite another similarity condition linking a particular mass speed of sound for the liquid/porous medium system with the dimensions of the region of perturbed motion and certain other determining parameters.

Courtesy *Radiotekhnika i Sviaz*, G. I. Barabash, USSR  
Translated courtesy Ministry of Supply, England

MIRZADZHANZADE, A. KH.

*On the Permeability of a Porous Medium to a Viscous Liquid*. A. N. Akhiezer, M. T., and Dzhallayev,  
Effect of a change in viscosity with temperature on the  
filtration of an incompressible liquid (in Russian); Izv. Akad. Nauk  
SSR Fiz. Nauk 1955, No. 1, p. 1955; Ref. Zs. Nauk o Zemle, Ser. Geofiz. 1956, No. 1, p. 3737.

The steady filtration of a homogeneous incompressible liquid through a central porosity in a homogeneous, conical stratum is examined for the viscosity-temperature relationship. For a given law of temperature distribution in the stratum, and approximating a broken curve of the viscosity-temperature relationship, authors obtain an expression for the delivery from the bore. Comparison of the calculated results with the calculated delivery for a viscosity corresponding to the mean temperature in the stratum shows that in certain cases consideration of variations in the viscosity is of great importance.

G. I. Barschiat, USSR

Courtesy: *Radiotekhnika i Sistem*

Translation, courtesy Ministry of Supply, England

MIRZADZHANZADE, A.Kh.

Average temperature of viscous-plastic liquid in the cross  
section of a pipe. Dok'. AN Azerb. SSR 11 no.1:9-12 '55.  
(MLRAR:10)

1. Neftyanaya ekspeditsiya Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR.  
Predstavлено членом-корреспондентом Академии наук СССР А.А.Иль-  
юшиным.  
(Fluid mechanics)

MIRZADZHANZADE, A.Kh.; MIRZOYAN, A.L.

Heat exchange in the structural regime of movement of a viscous-plastic fluid in a cylindrical pipe. Dokl.AN Azerb.SSR 11 no.5:  
313-318 '55. (MIRA 9:6)

1.Neftyanaya ekspeditsiya AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSSR. Predstavлено  
deystvitel'nym chlenom AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSSR.  
(Hydrodynamics) (Oil well drilling fluids) (Heat)

MIRZADZHANZADE, A.Kh.; SHVARTS, Ya.A.; ABBASOV, A.A.

Displacement of drilling fluid by cement in the water string.  
Dekl. AN Azerb. SSR 11 no.12:845-850 '55. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Neftyanaya ekspeditsiya AN Azerbaydzhanskey SSR. Predstavlene  
deystvitel'nym chlenom AN Azerbaydzhanskey SSR Z.I.Khalilovym.  
(Oil well drilling fluids) (Petroleum engineering)

ABRASOV, A.A. (Baku); MIRZADZHANZHE, A.Kh. (Baku).

Approximate solution for a problem on the unsteady flow of a  
viscous plastic medium in a round cylindrical pipe. Izv. Akad.  
SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. no.12:122-124 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)  
(Fluid mechanics)